5. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the base station (NB) signals to the subscriber station (UE) the transmitting power interval (Pint) or the maximum transmitting power (Pmax) and the minimum transmitting power (Pmin) for the signal transmission in the uplink (UL).

6. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the transmitting power interval (Pint) is dimensioned in dependence on a service transmitted over the link between the base station (NB) and the subscriber station (NB).

7. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the transmitting power interval (Pint) is dimensioned in dependence on a speed (V) of the subscriber station (UE).

8. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the transmitting power interval (Pint) is progressively reduced with increasing speed (V) of the subscriber station (UE).

9. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the speed (V) of the subscriber station (UE) is estimated from measurements with respect to a variation of transmission characteristics of the radio interface, the transmission characteristics being determined by means of a characteristic value (BER).

10. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that a bit error rate, a time frame error rate, a path attenuation and/or an interference at the location of the subscriber station (UE) is determined as the characteristic value (BER) for the transmission characteristics.

11. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that the variation of the characteristic value (BER) of a signaling channel (BCCH) transmitted with constant transmitting power by the base station (NB) is determined in the subscriber station (UE).

12. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that the characteristic value (BER) is averaged over a particular time interval and the averaged characteristic value (BERavg) is taken into consideration for the dimensioning of the transmitting power interval (Pint).

13. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that the time interval for averaging corresponds to a periodicity of the slow transmitting power control in the outer control loop.

14. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 9,
characterized in that an updating of the dimensioning of the transmitting power interval (Pint) is initiated when the variation of the transmission characteristics of the radio interface determined drops below a predetermined threshold value.

15. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the fast and/or slow transmitting power control for the uplink (UL) and/or for the downlink (DL) are based on the determination of a carrier/interference ratio (CIR).

16. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that the characteristic value (BER) determined is compared with a target BER in the outer control loop and a difference (dBER) between the values is calculated.

17. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the difference (dBER) between the characteristic value (BER) determined and the target BER is weighted by a weighting factor (g).

18. (ONCE AMENDED) The method as claimed in claim 17, characterized in that the weighted difference (dCIR) is added to a target CIR(i) of a preceding control interval (i) from which the current target CIR, CIR(i+1) for the current control interval (i+1) is determined.